JANUARY-
FEBRUARY
1971

WRL NEWS

Published by War Resisters League 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012, U.S. branch of the War Resisters Intl., a pacifist organization with affiliates in 20 countries and individuals in more than 80 countries. Staff—Ralph DiGia, David McReynolds, Jerry Coffin, Peter Kiger, Wendy Schwartz, Editor—Jim Peck. *No 163*

PROFUSE APOLOGIES

The calendar was terribly late this year and everyone from the staff to the editor to the printer is to blame. But excuses don't really help. To add to our woes (and riches) our first printing sold out around December 15. The second printing was mailed out late in January. (There will be calendars available for those who still want to order—$2 apiece, $5 for 3, $10 for 6.)

Your impatience and anger (quite justified) is nothing compared to our heartache over the delay. Please bear with us. We have pledged and are determined that the next calendar (devoted to Women's Liberation) will be on time.

THANKS

The WRL staff is deeply grateful to all those members and friends who responded to our November appeal. Your contributions are helping us to expand our program and activities. If you have not responded to our appeal, we still can use your help.

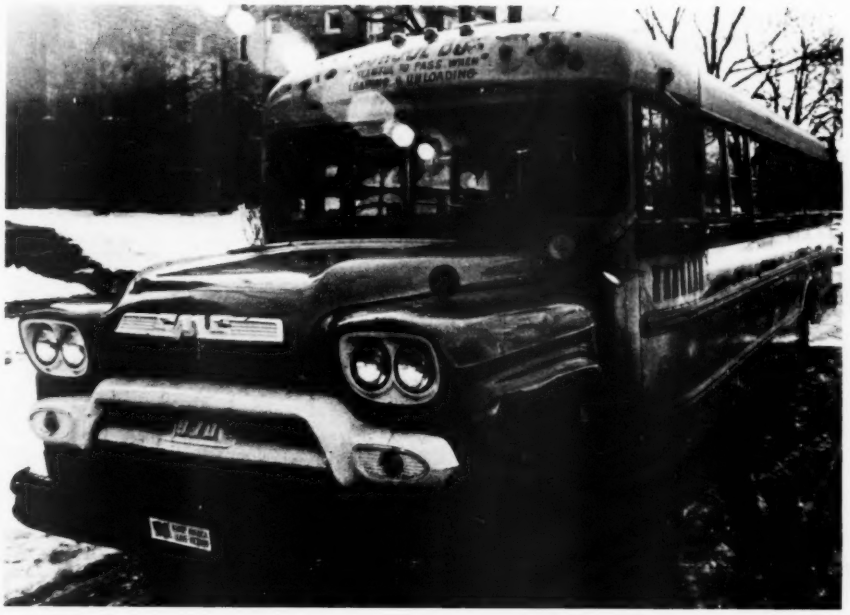
SEND IN CHILDREN'S ART WORKS FOR CUBA

By now children all over the country are hopefully hard at work drawing and painting pictures to be taken to Cuba on the *Mondcivitano*. The vessel, with Scott Herrick at the helm, is scheduled to sail in early March. We expect to have a good representation of artwork from all over the country.

We've advised the United States State Department of our plans, and we are now in the process of communicating with the Cuban Mission to the United Nations. Soon too, we'll choose a crew to accompany Scott.

Artwork that is to be included in the various shows to be held along the East Coast during the third week of February should be sent immediately to the WRL office in New York. Art that will not be ready in time for the shows, or that will be shown in local exhibits, should be sent directly to Scott, before March 1, at the Unitarian Church, 300 SE Sixth Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Thanks for your participation.

Wanna Join a Peace Team Aboard This Bus?



If so, please apply to the WRL office as soon as possible. We are looking for a team to replace the original one (photo at right, taken aboard, by Diana Davies shows Bob Bady, Mike Russell and Norm Thomas). Although they quit after about a month on the road, they still think that the idea of a peace bus visiting campuses across the country is creative and holds much potentiality. If you agree, let us know. Though neither photo shows it, the interior of the bus is furnished with bunks, kitchen facilities and a mini-messroom. At present it is safely parked at the home of a WRLer in New Jersey—and ready to roll.

WRL CHAIRMAN ON NATIONAL TOUR

As this issue reaches you, Igal Roodenko, national WRL chairman is starting a three-month, cross-country tour. Plans include visits to all WRL action centers plus many of the contacts of the Catholic and Jewish Peace Fellowships, A Quaker Action Group, and of other sympathetic organizations. Where possible, meetings will be held with GIs who are being reached through our GI Counseling Service (a new project of the League), and at schools where they can be arranged through our members and friends. A number of radio, TV, and news interviews are being scheduled. A very fast-paced and program-packed tour is anticipated.

Topics which Igal will discuss include: (1) local, grass roots war resistance, from the more traditional forms of vigiling and civil disobedience to more intricate ways of trying to reach others through their problems and views; (2) relation of war resistance to the cultural revolution—largely for those who are not too deeply into either; (3) the self-defeating quality of violence: in violent revolution, the more violence, the less revolution; and (4) the problem of the Mideast, a topic he is qualified to discuss because of his youth as a committed Zionist and his closeness to the problem for many years.

Tentative Schedule

Jan. 23-25, Philadelphia area

Jan. 31-Feb. 6, Baltimore, Washington, Virginia

Feb. 7-13, Out of the Atlanta Workshop into the area of its organizing

Feb. 14-20, Florida, Puerto Rico, and across the South to Louisiana

Feb. 21-27, Texas and into New Mexico

Feb. 28-Mar. 13, out of the SW League office in Albuquerque into the area of its organizing

Mar. 14-20, Southern California

Mar. 21-27, Out of the WRL-West office into the area of its organizing

Mar. 28-Apr. 3, Oregon, Washington, Vancouver

Apr. 4-10, Eastward thru Montana, Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Apr. 11-17, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee

Apr. 18-24, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio

Apr. 25-May 1, Eastward thru Pennsylvania, West Virginia, to New York

The schedule is open to change as more engagements are requested. Readers who are interested in arranging local meetings should write directly to the League office.

A.J.—AND THE MOVEMENT TODAY

Each year since A.J. Muste's death, February 11, 1967 we have carried in the January-February issue an item to remind readers of him and of his vital role in the peace struggle.

Today, with the unfortunate disunity prevailing in the peace movement, it seems appropriate to reprint the following quote from A.J.

"I've always tried to keep communications open between radicals and nonradicals . . . it goes back to something fundamental in the nonviolent approach to life . . . you always assume there is some element of truth in your opponent's position and you respect him for hanging on to an idea he believes to be true . . . on the other hand you must try very hard to see what truth actually exists in his idea and seize on it to make him realize what you consider to be the larger truth."

For admirers of A.J. and others interested, we still have the following items in stock:

ESSAYS OF A.J. MUSTE, edited by Nat Hentoff (paperback) $3.85

PEACE AGITATOR, Hentoff's biography of A.J. (hardback) $3.00

WIN MAGAZINE's A.J. MEMORIAL ISSUE ..... 25¢

LIBERATION MAGAZINE's A.J. MEMORIAL ISSUE $1.50

We also have four tape recordings, the A.J. Muste Memorial Series, monoraul, two-track, 3¾-inch tapes, for $20.

NEW LITERATURE

EXPLORING NONVIOLENT ALTERNATIVES. A new 128-page study of the topic—including 85 concrete instances—by Gene Sharp, whose CREATIVE CONFLICT IN POLITICS has long been a popular item on our list Paperback $2.25

TRAINING FOR NONVIOLENT ACTION. Published by WRI and the Friends Peace & International Relations Committee, this 40-page manual is compiled by Theodore Olson and Lynne Shivers $1

HIGH SCHOOL PACKET—SECOND EDITION includes 13 pamphlets and articles, some by high school students, all of particular interest to high school students $2

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN HAVE RIGHTS—DO YOU KNOW YOURS? A handy, pocket-sized pamphlet issued by GI Counseling Services—free to servicemen. To others ..... 15¢

WAR RESISTANCE. The 4th quarter 1970 issue of WRI's publication with a full report on last summer's Council meeting in Belgium ..... 50¢

NEW MIDDLE EAST GROUP

The continuing difficult situation in the Middle East has generated scant dialogue within the peace movement. Therefore, the League has joined with other national peace groups in supporting the Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East. Its director is Allan Solomonow, a member of WRL's executive committee and former program director for Jewish Peace Fellowship. The Committee will undertake to provide a broad range of literature and speakers. Already, one leaflet is available—"Which Side Are You On?" (reprinted in full in last WRL NEWS)—single copies free, $1 per 100. For further information about the Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East, write the Committee c/o the WRL office.

DAVIDON NAMED "CO-CONSPIRATOR"

William Davidon, husband of Ann Davidon—member of the WRL executive committee—and long active in the pacifist movement, has been named as one of several co-conspirators in the alleged plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger and bomb parts of the heating system of Federal buildings in Washington, D.C. Davidon was not arrested nor indicted. One of the five who was indicted, Father Philip Berrigan, is alleged to have helped mastermind the plot while being held in federal prison.

There will be further coverage in the next issue of the WRL NEWS—this story broke just at press time. On January 15 several members of the WRL staff joined nearly 200 demonstrators at FBI headquarters in New York to protest against the indictments.

* * *

If you are a CO and have any copies of letters you have sent to your draft board elaborating on your beliefs or of letters by teachers, ministers, friends etc. attesting to your sincerity, send them to Bruce Hallal, 90 Toronto Avenue, Providence, R.I. 02905. Such letters will be the basis of a new booklet.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street, N. Y., N.Y. 10012

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OF WAR

signature _____

address _____

city _____

state _____ *zip code*

Joint Treaty of Peace

Between

The People of the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the Unitd States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form the bases of the war policies present and past of the United States.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.
2. The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U.S. government publicly sets a date for total withdrawcl: They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.
3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
4. They will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.
5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.
6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.
7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S. supported regime.
8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.
9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

By ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

(For details on Peace Treaty campaign, see previous page)

CAN THE "SPRING O

by David M

A new year has begun, and with it, talk of a "Spring Offensive" by the peace movement. There are some who feel no such offensive is possible, that Nixon, through gradual withdrawal of combat troops and because of the declining number of combat deaths, has gutted the movement. Some also feel that the wave of terrorist bombings has driven moderates away from any involvement with the movement. Finally, some feel that the split within the movement has led to such confusion and frustration in some areas that no effective action is now possible.

Without seeking to build any false hopes, this analysis is being done to suggest why some of us feel the peace movement has a chance for a major impact on U.S. policy during the several months immediately ahead.

Nixon's Plan

Let us first examine the Nixon "game plan." How much better life would be for all of us if Nixon had been a football coach instead of a President—his team would always lose, but the country wouldn't suffer! It is now absolutely clear that the U.S. objective in Vietnam is the "Koreanization" of Vietnam. Very simply, the President knows he has to withdraw the bulk of our troops, leaving 100,000 to 200,000 men —largely volunteers—as advisers and to man the aircraft based in Thailand and South Vietnam. But, as the troops are being withdrawn and more than a quarter of a million Americans *are still in South Vietnam alone,* not counting our forces in Thailand, the illegal "special teams" operating in Cambodia and Laos, and the men serving with the Pacific fleet off the coast of Indochina, the bombing has escalated sharply. It has been estimated that more bombs were dropped in 1970 than in the three preceding years combined. Very heavy bombings occur daily not only in South Vietnam, but in Cambodia and in Laos.

Bombers are being substituted for troops. There will be no more "My Lai's" involving U.S. ground forces—the number of Vietnamese being killed will increase, but for some reason the American public does not yet see that killing 500 civilians in an air strike is a good deal worse than killing 100 in ground action. We still feel, somehow, that if you don't *see* the person you kill, don't *hear* the pleas for mercy, that somehow the death is not a crime.

Military Resistance

There is another reason, aside from U.S. public opinion, why Nixon must fall back on aircraft and pull out most ground troops, and that is the swift spread of disaffection within the armed forces. The Times reported recently that enlisted men had wounded one major and shot another dead in a dispute, while Newsweek carried a full story on the growing and sometimes openly violent resistance within the military in South Vietnam. "Fragging" (to kill a superior officer, usually with a fragmentation grenade but also by other means) has now entered the language. Unpopular officers are being "fragged" and the unpopular officers are the ones who order troops into battle. There are, in every war, reports and rumors about enlisted men who shoot their sergeants during combat, but in the past these reports were more a part of the army tradition of griping rather than the truth: they were wishes, not deeds. But, repellent as it is from the pacifist viewpoint, which is as opposed to killing officers in the U.S. army as it is to bombing Vietnamese, it is now a fact that sporadic violence has broken out in Vietnam involving blacks and whites, and enlisted men and officers. Our army in Vietnam is no longer willing to fight—no man wants to be the last soldier killed in a war which he knows will end with our defeat. Caught as Nixon is between tremendous popular opposition to the war, and the profound unwillingness of combat troops to risk their lives in a war in which they do not believe, he will not concede defeat, but has invented the whole strategy of "Vietnamization" aimed at maintaining our political presence in South Vietnam while shifting the burden of ground action to what amounts to a mercenary army—the army of Saigon.

Americans who oppose the war only because our own men were dying at the rate of more than 100 a week may now leave the peace movement as U.S. battle deaths drop steadily. But Americans who oppose the war because they feel the slaughter of Vietnamese is immoral, racist, and a final compromise of the best in the American tradition, must realize that Nixon has no plan at all to end the war. His famous "secret plan" to conclude the war, mentioned during his '68 campaign, is only a plan to continue the war with Asian combat forces backed up by American bombers.

The Bombing of the North

Statements by Nixon regarding the U.S. air attacks on the DRV (North Vietnam) make it clear that the earlier "agreement" between the DRV and the U.S. are no longer valid, that the U.S. *has unilaterally violated those agreements.* The DRV *never* agreed that the U.S. had a right to make "overflights" of the North. Nixon's position that if any of our aircraft are fired on, he will feel free to attack the anti-aircraft battery and *all* supporting military equipment, is simply to say he is ready to provoke, at any time, the kind of incident needed to resume bombing of the North.

The Prisoner Issue

No analysis of the current situation can ignore the tremendous propaganda campaign Nixon has organized around the question of U.S. flyers held by North Vietnam. The Son Tay raid, the speeches, the flood of mail to Hanoi, the public petitions—all are a final desperate effort to give the war a moral purpose. We are no longer fighting for the freedom of South Vietnam, nor even to contain Communism, nor to prevent a massacre—we are, it seems, fighting a war in order to secure the release of American pilots captured while bombing the North. This is fundamentally a shoddy campaign which cannot survive public debate.

In this sense the Nixon campaign around the prisoner issue can be made to backfire against him. He has built up a massive campaign around the question and our response should be that we are eager for the men to be released and, furthermore, can provide the answer to the problem: set a date for withdrawal.

The War CAN Be Ended Now

In this connection it is important for the general public to be aware of the eight points offered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) for an end of the war. The terms of the proposed "citizen's peace treaty" (printed on back page) takes very much the same position and it is a position widely shared not only by the PRG-NLF grouping, but also by Buddhists and peace-oriented Catholics and neutralist political groupings within South Vietnam itself.

The war continues because Nixon will set no date for a total withdrawal of U.S. forces. Once that date has been set, and once the U.S. agrees to allow the South Vietnamese to set up a coalition government to arrange for free elections, the war will be over and all prisoners released. The terms for peace are known to some in the movement—they must be made known to the entire American public. *61%* of the

)FFENSIVE" SUCCEED?

M cReynolds

American public favors *complete* American withdrawal by the end of this year and if we can reach that public, explaining that elections will be held, prisoners released, and a cease fire declared, *the moment that a withdrawal date is set*, then the false concern Nixon has demonstrated about prisoners and the safety of our withdrawing troops will turn against him. Nixon wants the prisoners released and our troops secure from enemy fire—*but he cannot achieve either objective with his present program. We can.* It is extremely important that the public understand that a swift and honorable settlement of the war *is possible*, a settlement which will secure U.S. troops against attack, achieve the release of U.S. prisoners, and lead to an end of the undemocratic Thieu-Khiem regime and its replacement by a broad-based Vietnamese coalition to arrange free elections.

'The Communists Will Massacre Hundreds of Thousands'

This is worth very little space. The best estimate is that 50,000 persons died in North Vietnam in the early fifties during the collectivization of land. That figure is absolutely shocking but it does not suggest that any kind of massacre on the scale of one or two million persons will occur in the South. even under total Communist control. I do not know of any expert on Vietnam—regardless of his political leanings—who expects a slaughter of innocents. The U.S. has, of course, lost all moral right to protest whatever happens, having caused the death of more than a million Vietnamese. But if we could absorb 500,000 Cuban refugees then our answer to Nixon's warning of a blood bath is that we must be prepared to accept into our country at least that many Vietnamese if we have any reason to believe their lives are in danger. We certainly have no right to continue killing Vietnamese in order to save them.

Why A "Spring Offensive"

The movement has been very quiet since the events of May and this has happened at least twice before. Once when Johnson launched his first "peace offensive," sending his agents flying around the world in a transparent effort to give his war policy the facade of a concern for peace, and once again when he halted the bombing of North Vietnam. Now Nixon's "Vietnamization" program has lulled the general public while we ourselves were, as a movement, exhausted by the events of May, following the invasion of Cambodia. Also, some of our energy was drawn off into the fall elections. The various demonstrations this past fall were failures. But now the elections are over and now there is a growing awareness that as the number of American casualties drop *the war itself is intensifying*. There is also an awareness that the situation in Vietnam is changing. Now is the time for a serious and massive nonviolent offensive against the government's Vietnam policy.

Developments in Saigon

The November 15 issue of WIN magazine (copies available from this office for 30¢) has a long analysis of the developing crisis in Saigon. This analysis, while advanced by someone close to the position of the NLF, is supported by Buddhist elements within Saigon who are now mobilizing for a major "struggle movement" against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime. Simply put, the American bombings have driven the peasants off the land and into the cities where the disorder created by crowding and inflation has led to repeated demonstrations against the government. Disabled Vietnamese veterans have battled—even from wheel chairs—against the Saigon police in riots over a lack of adequate pay or medical care for veterans. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese have been jailed for resisting the Saigon government. The CIA has estimated that tens of thousands of NLF "cadre" have infiltrated the Saigon army and secret police. Last year Thieu's most trusted adviser was arrested for having passed on information to the NLF. (The matter of Vietnamese political prisoners is covered dramatically by "Report of a Mission on Repression in South Vietnam, a 35¢ pamphlet available from FOR, Box 271, Nyack, N.Y. 10960.)

Our Own Movement

One unhappy development, which must be reported frankly, is the split that has developed within the American movement. As the general social crisis in this country has developed in the past several years the old "Mobe" (National Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam) began to shift away from concentrating entirely on the peace question and began to move toward a broader view of the American situation. This was made somewhat clearer in the successor organization, "The New Mobe," and confirmed when the "New Mobe" was in turn replaced by the National Coalition Against War Racism and Repression. What has happened is an effort by the peace groups to include "Third World" elements—Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans—the poor, and the welfare rights movement. This effort was first made at the Milwaukee Conference last year and confirmed in the Chicago Coalition Conference held in January. While this broadening of the movement was taking place, this linking of the struggle against war with the struggle against racism, the Trotskyists began to withdraw from the New Mobe and refused to take any part in the Coalition which grew out of the New Mobe. Instead they organized the National Peace Action Coalition on the single question of Vietnam. The Trotskyists are grouped in the Socialist Workers Party and in a fraternal youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. They have effective control of the Student Mobilization Committee and of the National Peace Action Coalition. The WRL executive committee has related itself and the staff to the broader Coalition because we have always felt war was related to the social structure of this country and the struggles could not easily be divided. League members will, of course, make their own decisions— unlike the Trotskyists we do not operate with a monolithic "democratic centralism"—but the membership should at least be aware of the split and the reasons for it. The National Peace Action Coalition has called for a totally legal mass demonstration in Washington D.C. on April 24. The Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression has called for nonviolent civil disobedience in Washington, D.C. and around the nation in early May. Serious efforts are being made by both sides to negotiate a common date. The League staff is already at work on plans for the events in early May, believing the time has come to move beyond massive legal demonstrations in Washington.

Despite the division in the American movement, there is every reason to believe the Spring Offensive can have an impact on government policy. After a quiet fall and winter it is time to put discouragement behind us. Nixon escalates the war while resistance to American Policy escalates within Saigon itself. For us as pacifists there is a special burden, for the movement has now realized that mass legal demonstrations alone will not end the war. The movement as a whole is prepared to experiment with nonviolence and civil disobedience. Can we meet this challenge? Can we devise effective and compassionate ways of developing a genuinely nonviolent response to the brutalization of the Nixon policies at home and abroad?

Chicago Conference Sets 'Spring Offensive'

Nearly 400 persons gathered in Chicago on January 8-10 to help plan movement actions for the spring. Ralph DiGia, David McReynolds and Jerry Coffin went from the WRL staff and Brad Lyttle, member of the WRL executive committee, was there to represent War Tax Resistance. The Chicago Conference was not simply a gathering of peace groups, but a serious effort to bring into a working coalition the peace organizations and groups such as the National Welfare Rights Organization, SCLC, United Farm Workers, and Black, Chicano, and Puerto Rican movements.

The Chicago Conference was organized primarily by the National Coalition Against War Racism and Repression—the successor organization to the New Mobe. The Conference came after several months of work by task forces grouped around three major projects, so that in one sense the Conference ratified work that had already been done. The three projects are:

1. April 2-4 demonstrations for social justice. The Conference called for activities across the nation on April 2, 3, 4 to commemorate the death of Martin Luther King. In alliance with welfare, Black, and Chicano groups, there will be work on (1) the demand for an annual income of $5500 a year for those on welfare, with hunger marches used to dramatize the plight of those now on welfare; (2) support for Cesar Chavez and the farm workers by building nationwide activities around the lettuce boycott; (3) support for SCLC activities, particularly their boycott of the A & P.

WRL has advanced the idea that one way of linking the middle class peace movement with the "Third World" and poverty communities would be through encouraging the withholding of $10-25 from the income tax due on April 15, and the pooling of this money for use in the community. For example, if 150 ministers, professors, lawyers, writers, etc., in Seattle were each to hold back $10, that money would be $1500 when pooled. The sum total would then be given in a public ceremony to a project such as a child care center, or a Panther medical clinic program, or some other community work which is under-funded. It would be a dramatic example not only of a link between the middle class and the poor, but a demonstration of how one can take money directly from the federal government and place it in the hands of the community.

2. Peace Treaty.

A "Joint Treaty of Peace," written on the basis of documents already agreed to by national student representatives meeting both in Saigon and Hanoi, will be publicly issued and Americans will be asked to sign this treaty, making the peace which the government will not make, and then acting to bring the treaty into effect by withholding war taxes, refusing military service, leaving defense jobs, and deepening nonviolent resistance against the federal government. It is likely that teams of Americans, representing specific interest groups (housewives, clergy, trade union leaders, etc.) will go to Paris to meet with Vietnamese from a range of political positions and to pledge there to help put the treaty into effect. In the next week or two copies of the Treaty, with space for signatures, will be ready for community use. *(The text of the Treaty is on back page of this issue)* Jerry Coffin, of the WRL staff, has been assigned to work on the Treaty project, particularly in helping organize a National Student and Youth Conference planned for Ann Arbor on February 5-7.

3. Demonstrations in May.

The least defined aspect of the "Spring Offensive" is the May program. The National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), organized last year by the Trotskyists in an unhappy split within the movement, has called for a mass demonstration in Washington on April 24. The Chicago Conference tentatively called for a major nation-wide action on May 5th (the Kent State killings took place on May 4, 1970, the killings at Jackson on May 6th. Efforts are being made to work out a joint date with NPAC and considerable time is being put into finding a "scenario" for an effective nonviolent program for early May, something which will carry the movement beyond the usual mass rally and toward nationwide actions with civil disobedience linked to those actions.

If the results of the Conference are not clearcut this is because what is being attempted is a new step and not one that can be carried out easily. The idea of a "People's Peace Treaty," and the need to find ways of enforcing that treaty, is something new to the peace movement. The deliberate linking of peace with poverty is vary hard. The peace movement has, with rhetoric, done this for years. But to make that linking real is very much more difficult. The planning of actions that are nonviolent, in a society so brutalized by the war and the domestic crisis, is no easy task.

Materials on all of the spring projects will be mailed to WRL members when ready, so that we can play our role in the development of a movement that is able to do more than protest the war—so that we can help create a movement able to stop the war and reverse our national priorities so that instead of bombing the poor of Asia we will lift them, here at home, into a meaningful role in our national life.

WRL will continue to relate to the Coalition, not only through Jerry Coffin's work on the Peace Treaty, but through David McReynolds, named at Chicago to the Continuations Committee. (His memo, prepared for the Chicago Conference and seeking to outline the reasons for linking the peace and Third World poverty movements is available on request from our office—send 25¢ for mailing costs.)

SOUTHWEST REPORT

by Sig Martinez

Working for peace and social justice is becoming a serious business in the Southwest. Action Centers are firmly established in San Antonio, and El Paso, Texas; Las Cruces, and Albuquerque, New Mexico; Phoenix, Tempe, and Tucson, Arizona; Denver, Boulder, and Colorado Springs, Colorado; Santa Fe, N.M., Fort Collins and Pueblo, Colorado are also potential centers of activity.

In Albuquerque, WRL Southwest has been given the use of 3 acres of land which we will farm organically in hopes of making the collective somewhat more self reliant. On November 21, a Resistance Mass was held and on January 10 a Peace Meal was held both in conjunction with the national draft resistance movements. In late November the Las Cruces group held an ROTC demonstration which was one of the first substantial peace events in that town.

If you need any information on peace and groups in the Southwest, write to WRL Southwest, 116 B Hermosa, S.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87108.

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